arise. There may be several other consideration which may have weight with the Chief Court. After all, the Chief Court is the august body that has to decide and recommend to Government.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I withdraw the motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Demand put and carried.

9. 16—B—3—Munsiffs' Courts—Temporary Establishment—Rs. 353.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 353 under '16—B (3) Munsiffs' Courts—Temporary Establishment'.

The Judges of the Chief Court brought to the notice of the Government that with the revival of the Additional Munsiff's Court at Trichur, the existing staff could not cope with the work. They, therefore, requested that a clerk on Rs. 25—40 and 2 process peons on Rs. 11 each should be entertained and the Government thought it proper to sanction the request. This amount of Rs. 353 is required to meet such charges. The Trichur Additional Munsiff's Court was kept in abeyance for some and naturally when the court was revived an additional staff had to be entertained.

Motion No. 10.

As the following motion was not moved it was considered withdrawn.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*'To reduce the allotment of Rs. 353 for 16—B (3) by Re. 1'.*

Demand put and carried.

10—19—Education—(1)—Direction and Inspection—Temporary Establishment—Rs. 760.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 760 under '19—Education—(1)—Direction and Inspection—Temporary Establishment'. It has been rendered necessary by the continuance of the establishment of the Superintendent of Vernacular Education till the end of this year. Provision was made in the current budget only for expenditure till the end of Dhanu. The committee specially appointed has not completed its work and it is necessary now to extend the term of this appointment till the end of the current year. I, therefore, request that the House will be pleased to grant this additional allotment.

Demand put and carried.

11—19—8—Miscellaneous—Other charges—Rs. 1,000

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, I beg to move for an additional allotment of Rs. 1,000 under '19—8—Miscellaneous—Other Charges'.

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This additional allotment is rendered necessary by the failure of two candidates who were sent up to the Madras Medical College by this Government. Under the terms of the agreement executed by our Government with the Madras Government, the fee of pre-registration in the case of failure has to be paid. Of the two students, one failed last year; but the amount was not paid pending further correspondence. Another has failed this year and on behalf of these candidates an aggregate amount of Rs. 1,000 has got to be paid to the Madras Government. This additional allotment represents the amount to be paid on behalf of these two students. This payment is rendered necessary by our earlier commitments which again was rendered necessary in the interest of our boys. I request the House will be pleased to sanction this additional allotment.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know who selected these students in the last year's class ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Selected by the Goverament, the Diwan.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—May I know whether there is any board to select or any individual officer ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—No.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval:—What are the terms of the agreement with students ? Is one year's failure condoned ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—They may fail in the Pre-Registration class; they may fail in the second M. B. class. If they fail twice, it is not condoned.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—May I know the test applied for the selection of these students by the Government ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The information I can give is only the principle on which the Government have themselves judged the fitness of these candidates. The principle or the criterion by which the Government select them is character, conduct, marks obtained in the University Examination, the special backwardness of the community, etc. These are some of the factors which guide Government in the selection of these candidates.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Don't we take an agreement that if they fail they will have to pay the amount to the Government ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The question was in case of failure whether we should get this amount from the student or whether the Government should themselves pay the amount.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—May I know the names of these students ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—One is K. P. Joseph selected in 1932. The other is Dinkar Rao selected in 1933.

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Mr P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Do they belong to the backward community ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—The character, conduct, marks obtained in the University Examination, the special backwardness of the community, etc., have all to be taken into consideration.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—What were the marks obtained by these students at the University Examination ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I want notice.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—What was their rank ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I speak subject to correction. They are second class.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Were there not first class students who applied for selection ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I want notice.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The point is this. Government are giving them some concession. Unfortunately they failed. Should not this additional expenditure be borne by their guardians?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—This additional expenditure is necessitated in the interest of our Government. If our Government could provide for medical instruction in the State, we won't have to pay. For the concession to get our boys admitted, Government have to pay.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—In order that they may get admission Government have to pay some amount. Now seeing that they failed should not ask the guardians to pay this amount also?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—It is a matter of opinion. They are obliged to pay the fee over again for the pre-registration period. Whether this additional burden of Rs. 500 also should be thrown on the guardians is a matter of opinion. It is a matter for the Council, the Government and the public to consider. Whether the act of generosity we have once undertaken will not be marred by this additionol burden being thrown on the guardians ?

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Suppose a student who goes from Palghat fails. Would he have to pay this additional amount ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—No. It is not because boys have failed that we pay, but because they are boys belonging to Cochin.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The Government have already paid Rs. 500 per capita. The Government are now asked to pay Rs. 500 more. Is it not ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes.

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Motion No. 11.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,000 under 19—8—Miscellaneous—other charges by Re. 1.*

On the policy of selecting the students to be sent to the Medical College, Madras.

സർ, മെഡിക്കൽ സ്കൂളിലേക്കുള്ള വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകശ്രദ്ധ പതിക്കേണ്ടതുണ്ടു്. കൊച്ചിയിൽ രണ്ടു കുട്ടികൾക്കു മാത്രമേ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിൽ അഡ്മിഷൻ കിട്ടുകയുള്ളു. ആ കുട്ടികൾ സമർത്ഥന്മാരല്ലാതെ പോയാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ നേരിട്ടതുപോലെ സർക്കാരിനു കൂടുതൽ പണം ചിലവുവരുന്ന എന്നതു മാത്രമല്ല രാജ്യത്തു ഭാവിയിൽ ഡാക്ടർമാർ മോശമാകുവാനുള്ള ഇടവരും. ഫസ്റ്റ് ക്ലാസിൽ കൂടിയ റാങ്കിൽ പാസ്സായിട്ടുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ അപേക്ഷിച്ചിട്ടു് അവരെ ആരേയും എടുക്കാതെ അവരേക്കാൾ താഴോട്ടു യോഗ്യത കുറഞ്ഞവരെയാണു് ഗവൺമെണ്ടു തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തതു്. എപ്പോഴും എഫിഷ്യൻസികാര്യം പറയുന്ന ഗവൺമെണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ എഫിഷ്യൻസി നോക്കാഞ്ഞതു കഷ്ടമാണു്. ഇവിടെ എഫിഷ്യൻസി നോക്കേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും ആവശ്യമാണു്. ഇപ്പോൾ തോറ്റ കുട്ടികൾ ഇനിയും തോല്പുവാൻ ഇടയില്ലാതില്ല. അഞ്ചുകൊല്ലവും ഒന്നരണ്ടും പ്രാവശ്യം സ്റ്റേറിൽനിന്നു് അയയ്ക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികൾ തോല്പുയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് എത്ര വലിയ നഷ്ടമായിരിയ്ക്കുമെന്നു് ആലോചിച്ചുനോക്കുക.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I support the motion. Supposing the student fails again?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—If he fails again, we have to pay another Rs. 500.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—In case they fail again, at least the amount should be made good from them. Rs. 1,000 has to be made good by the Government. The present selection is found to be unfit. May I know whether an agreement cannot be taken from the gaurdians that in case they fail again, the whole sum would be made good from them before we make further investments?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—An agreement is being taken that they are liable to certain payments in case certain conditions are violated. The only question is whether from the first failure we should put it into operation. Why not give him one more chance? That is the only point. Government certainly are not for sending people who are not fit for studying. There was a cut motion on a previous occasion the object of which was to suggest that students should be selected from all the Taluks at least by rotation. It was when this question came up that these principles were accepted by Government.

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Mr. George Chakyamuri.—Am I to understand that this selection was made Taluk-war?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—It was not Taluk-war.

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—I don't perfectly agree with the member for South Ezhuvas that communal representation should not be a factor in the selection of students. In my humble opinion, it should also be one of the factors. The cleverest students should be selected and due deference should be given to the backward communities. For students who have already failed and proved their unfitness, it is certainly wasting public money. I insist upon Government taking proper securities from the guardians before the students are selected and sent. We cannot afford to waste our funds on individuals like this. After all Rs. 1,000 is wasted on 2 students in these days of economic depression and the future of the 2 students coming out successful is not certain. With these observations, I support the motion.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—While I am not very particular that the guardians should be made to pay in all cases, surely, if the guardian is in a position to pay, he should be made to pay. Even in the matter of scholarship, Government take into consideration the financial position of the scholar apart from the marks. Why should Government give this concession to a student who is in a position to continue his studies without Government help? All things being equal the poor boy should be helped. That is generally the principle. Here, in this case, if the guardians are in a position to contribute this amount, is it not fair to ask them to pay? If they are unable to pay, since they are already selected you do what you please.

We find that the Government are very free in their contribution in matters of scholarship, where there is no necessity to give a scholarship. When people go to Universities themselves and come with adequate qualifications, we see that communities well-represented are given scholarships to go there and fail. If it is an unrepresented community I can understand. All the members belong to the same community. Yet when a person at his own expense or at her own expense can go all the way to Madras and study and complete education in a most brilliant way, two people are selected to Madras for the same kind of education. Is it just? Is it fair? There is a lot of unfairness—I am sorry to observe—in this matter of giving scholarships, where scholarships, are not necessary. Public funds cannot be given by way of scholarships unless there is a necessity for it. That necessity arises when there is no one who can go at his own expense. What is the justification in simply sending one

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or other member of the same community for the same kind of education at Government expense? Cases of this nature are taking place. The position is indefensible. All these are more or less of the same category. This is only one side of it. Similarly, in this case if the party is in a position to pay, I have not the least doubt, it is the duty of the guardian to bear this expenditure. If they cannot do it, of course let Government pay.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Sir, I too support the motion but with this difference—that the financial position of the guardian should have absolutely no connection with the question as to who should pay this amount. I think it is only just and proper that the guardians should be asked to pay for the failure of the students. In fact this is not a scholarship. The Government is simply securing them a seat in the college. The guardian spends for all the other expenses of the student. If the student fails, the guardian has to meet the expenses necessitated by his failure. Sir, when the Government secures a seat for one, it should not be penalised for it. Government is certainly debarring the chances of another boy when it secures a seat for him. In future the Government should insist upon the guardians executing a bond to the effect that in case any student fails they should pay the Government the amount which the Government had to pay to secure the seat.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—I take it that these students who have failed actually sat up for their examination, but were unable to pass. I agree with the Member for Cheruthuruthy in thinking that this indulgence need not be extended to them provided the guardians are in a position to make good the amount. If they are not in a position to contribute, let us not mar the act of benevolence by refusing to pay Rs. 500. With these observations, I provisionally support this motion.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, here, we have to look at the question from the point whether this is a benevolence or not. One who is a native of British India or Madras Presidency is entitled to admission into the Madras Medical College and he is not liabe to pay this Rs. 500. Since the Cochin Government does not contribute anything towards the expenses of the maintenance of the Madras Medical College admission is refused to the Cochin students. The subjects of Cochin have been representing the matter to the Government saying that "we have nowhere any provision to get medical degrees". The Government solution was that they would secure two seats in the Madras Medical College and that they would meet regarding the two students all the expenses that are generally met by the Madras Government for the College. These students who were

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offered this chance applied to the Cochin authorities for admission and they got themselves selected. And when they were once selected they are on a par with the students of British Indian Districts who got admission into the Madras Medical College. Those students from British Indian Districts must have failed and these Cochin students have also failed in their turn. It is not a usual circumstance that evey student who goes to every institution comes out successful in all examinations. There is a chance of failure when you appear for an examination. Perhaps these Cochin students have not got that superior intelligence to pass at the first chance. Therefore, the point for consideration is whether the Cochin students may have the same privilege as the students from British India. Because the Madras Government insists that some portion of the expenses incurred for the maintenance of the Medical College should be borne by the Cochin State, this undertaking or understanding was come to. Now the question is, should they have any privilege less than those boys of the British Districts? If you say that they should not enjoy the same privilege as the British students you may refuse. But if you insist upon their enjoying the same privilege you cannot refuse. The point is whether we should extend to the students from Cochin State the same privilege as students from British Districts. If you do not propose to extend the same privilege, of course, the parents are to pay. Then the only point is that we must be wise when making the section. It would be proper and wise to select such students who will have fewer chances of failure and causing the Government the extra expenditure thrown upon the Government by such failure. We must be guarded in selecting students to be recommended to the Madras Medical College for admission there, we must be very careful to see that the best and the most fitted students are selected. But if the Government made a mistake some years ago we cannot throw the penalty that mistake upon the guardians of these students. For these reasons I think the amount must be paid by the Government.

Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—Sir, I also support this motion. I am led to think that the Government has got no definite principles in making this selection. If it is with regard to communal representation these two particular students do not belong to the backward communities. With regard to the merit of the students the Hon'ble Member for Education says that their rank in the intermediate examination was only second class. Perhaps that is becuse there is no class lower than the second. Moreover the Pre-Registration course is not a very tough course. The medical course proper begins only after the Pre-Registration course is over. If they were not able to secure

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a pass even in the Pre-Registration course that shows that they are below than the average.

Concessions like this need be shown only to the best students, especially when that is very limited. Efficient students may be forthcoming from different communities and in that case backward communities may be given preference I do not think that these considerations were engaging the attention of the Government in making this selection. Therefore I also support this motion.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Sir, may I explain some points? From the drift of the discussion I am led to believe that there is some misunderstanding among the Members about what has happened. Some Hon'ble Members seem to be under the impression that what Government have done is to make certain concessions in the matter of these students. Suppose the Government were to look at the other alternative. What are the alternatives? Pay Rs. 6,000 per candidate who is being sent up to the Madras Medical College. The other alternative is obvious and perhaps the least expensive would be to say that our boys need not have any medical education. Then the other alternative is the most expensive and that is to start a Medical College here. Now I ask whether the Hon'ble Members would, if we are constrained to spend 5 or 10 lakhs in constructing a medical college, compute the per capital or percentage of this investment and call it a concession. Suppose there are 100 students who are being admitted into this College built at a cost of 10 lakhs. Shall we say that we are making a concession by giving a few thousand rupees only when we ought to have given conveniences and facilities for such kind of education here? In that case it will be an impossible expenditure in our case if we want to make facilities for this kind of technical instruction in this country. It was in view of this that the Government agreed to pay a certain amount by way of contribution towards the actual cost of the education of the boys. To call this a concession is quite wrong. It is not a concession. It is what we are constrained to contribute to the Madras Government because we have not got the facilities for medical education here. If we had we would have to contribute a larger sum in the shape of building, equipment, salary to Professors and so on. Just because we do not pay for the Professors, pay for equipment and for maintenance of the college and just because we pay in the shape of a contribution to the Madras Government it comes to be called a concession. So strictly speaking it is not a concession to the boys. It is a concession to the Government themselves because it is not possible for them to rush to the necessity of having a building for the Medical College.

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Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri.—That is a concession. If you do not pay this Rs. 500 they will not get admission in the Medical College.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Suppose a person is prepared to give double this amount of Rs. 500. Will he be admitted there? Students will be abmitted only through the agency of the Cochin Government. So it is a concession.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—But the other alternative is to have a Medical College here which of course would be out of question. Strictly speaking it is a concession to our own finances.

There was some comment on the method of selection that they are all from the same community. There are 4 students now in the Medical College on this ticket and they belong to three different communities. In the first year, that is 1932 the matter had to be settled telegraphically. The Government were corresponding and corresponding with the Madras Government and a decision was arrived at only at the very last minute and therefore there were no other applicants except the two who fortunately got admission that year. Of the two students admitted in 1933 one is a first class, holding a very high rank in the Presidency. So out of the four you are complaining against one. With regard to the first year selection I had already pointed out to the House that it had to be made at the last hour and there were no other applicants before us except these two. In the last year there were a few applicants and of the two selected one is a first class holding a very high rank and the other is only a second class. From the discussion which was going on here it would appear that the Government had engineered to send all the bad boys into the Medical College.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Is there any foundation?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—There is this foundation that all members except only one who spoke on the resolution have said against the contribution being paid. How do you say that the choice is bad? There are only 4 students in the Medical College. In the first year there were no other applicants. In the second year, if I remember right, there were some 7 or 8 applicants and two were selected. One was a first class and the other was only a second class. From the drift of the discussion one is led to believe that we made our selection from a long list. There was no list in the first year There was no time.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—Nor had the public time to know that the Government was making provision.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—Out of the four students that we have sent up with regard to 75 per cent we are correct. With regard to the 25 per cent there is some room for error of judgment on he part of the Government I concede. If that is so, is that

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sufficient provocation for anyone to oppose this additional allotment I sit down quite convinced that this additional allotment will be passed.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, എന്റെ വാദത്തെ പറഞ്ഞില്ലായിരുന്ന ഇവിടത്തെ തക്കു. സ്കോളർഷിപ്പിനേയും മറ്റും കുറിച്ച് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ യാതൊന്നും തക്കിച്ചില്ല. ഏതായാലും കുട്ടികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കുന്നതിൽ സമർത്ഥന്മാരായുള്ളവരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതാണ് എന്റെ വാദം. സമർത്ഥന്മാരായുള്ള കുട്ടികളും ചിലപ്പോൾ തോറ്റുപോകും; ഇല്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒരു കുട്ടി ഇൻറർമീഡിയറിലും ഒരുപ്രാവശ്യം തോറ്റ ആളാണത്രെ. അങ്ങനേയുള്ള ഒരു കുട്ടിയെ മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിലേയ്ക്ക് അയച്ചാൽ തോല്ക്കാതിരിയ്ക്കുമോ?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—These sent up this year did not fail.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെ കാര്യമല്ല ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത്. ഇനിമേലിൽ ദേവസ്വത്തിൽനിന്നും തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തയയ്ക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ദേവസ്വത്തിന്റെ നയം നന്നായിരിക്കണമെന്നേ ഞാൻ വാദിയ്ക്കുന്നുള്ളു.

എത്ര ബുദ്ധിയുള്ള കുട്ടികളും ചിലപ്പോൾ തോറ്റെന്നിരിക്കും. പക്ഷേ തോല്ക്കുമെന്നു തീർച്ചയുള്ള കുട്ടികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തു് അയക്കരുതെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞതു്. ഇവിടെനിന്നു ദേവസ്വത്തിന്നു് അയയ്ക്കുന്ന കുട്ടികളെക്കൊണ്ടു മറ്റുള്ളവർ ഈ രാജ്യത്തെ ആളുകളുടെ ബുദ്ധിശക്തി അളക്കുവാൻ ഇടയുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടും മോശമായ കുട്ടികളെ അയയ്ക്കുന്നതു ദോഷകരമാണു്.

Motion put and carried.

Motion No. 12.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon—*To omit the whole allotment of* Rs. *1,000 under 19-8 Miscellaneous—other charges.*

It is one of the fundamental rules in all such cases that the failed students should forfeit the aid.

Sir, I propose to omit the whole allotment, under the impression that no student who is not efficient and intelligent should be selected by the Government and that if they failed they must be deprived of the concession. There was a scholarship obtainable in the Engineering and Medical colleges alternately. I know of a person who after receiving the scholarship failed in the preliminary scientific examination in the Medical college and the scholarship was withheld from him. Similarly a person who applied for the scholarship in the Engineering College who was told that he would be given the scholarship if he passed the entrance examination. Why have the Government changed their policy?

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When the demand came up for the first time I had requested the Government to consider the case of Chittur also. I know there had been applications from Chittur and they were not given a chance. Scholarships, stipends and other privileges used to be given only to students who stand high up in the examinations. Why should the Government go behind that policy? There is a rule in the Education Department that even if a student stands first in the examination and if his guardian is very rich he is not given the scholarship. Why should the Government select students whose guardians are able to get them educated in any part of the globe. Why have the Government deviated from these? Even now I insist that no scholarship, stipend or privilege should be given to those who are inefficient. Hence the resolution.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—After all that I was constrained to say with regard to the previous cut motion it is quite unnecessary to dwell on the various points connected with the subject matter of this motion. I may seriously invite the attention of the House to an outstanding fact that discussions of this kind, if they lead to the throwing of the additional allotment it may have repercussions elsewhere. These boys may have to go out of the Medical College and besides that there is an agreement between the Madras Government and the Cochin Darbar and if this additional allotment is not passed it will not be possible for the Cochin Government to keep its word with the Madras Government. Then it would be open to the Madras Government either to admit or refuse to admit our boys with or without agreement.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—We are not going to repudiate the liability of the Government that is undertaken.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I am now talking of the cut motion before me for the present moment. That is to delete the whole amount. If that cut motion is also carried the result will be that we shall have to rescind our agreement with the Madras Government and leave our boys to shift for themselves. I hope the Hon'ble Members will view with due sense of gravity what is going to be, if this cut motion is carried.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—On a point of information. We have not understood it quite exactly. We have to pay this Rs. 1,000—Whether it is paid by the guardian or this Government does not matter them.

Mr. I. N. Menon.—I cannot say for certain whether the Government have got any hold to recover this Rs. 1,000 from these boys, but we are bound to pay the Madras Government.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—That is in case these students continue their studies.

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Mr. I. N. Menon.—Yes; but in the other case we will have to turn the boys out.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The object is only to bring to the notice of the Government the unfortunate situation that has been created by the failure of some student in the preliminary examination. Personally I am of opinion that failure means nothing. Even very efficient students fail sometimes and I know many fools who have taken degrees in first class. I am not for a moment for criticising these scholars. As a rule are you not stopping the scholarship if they fail in the examination? In that case how are we justified in giving this Rs. 500 when they have failed? What I say is that if the parents are in a position to pay this Rs. 500 it must be recovered from them. If they are not in a position to pay it must not be recovered. It is not due to the fault of the Government that these students have failed. So the parents must shoulder the burden if they are in a position to pay it. Our object is only that Government should take a serious note of this matter.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—According to the agreement can we withdraw these students and send fresh students?

Mr I. N. Menon.—Even without withdrawing we can send fresh students next year.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.—Is there no limit?

Mr. I. N. Menon.—It is limited on considerations of space in the College and then there is our own capacity to pay.

Mr. A. Eachara Menon.—I want to place before the House only the fact that they have changed their policy in the matter of giving scholarship. If the students fail they should not be given the scholarship, stipend or any other privilege.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Demand minus Re. 1 put and carried.

11-A. 28—A-(4)—Irrigation—Original Rs. 20,000.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, I rise to move for a grant of Rs. 20,000 under 28—Public Works. This money is required towards the construction of a canal—a flood relief canal—in the Karuvannur river. The subject has been very elaborately discussed in several official reports and Government orders on this question. During the last Legislative Council the question has been raised by Mr. P. S. Kesavan Nambudiri as to whether we will expedite the construction of this canal this year. I had occasion to answer that I hope to apply for an additional grant for the work this year. The exact location of this canal has now been fixed at about 1½ miles above the Chirakkal thodu and this canal meets directly the kole lands at Inchamudi. The designs and estimates have all been prepared.

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